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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Fourth session
Buenos Aires, 2-12 November 1998
Item 4 (b) (i) of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session

Note by the secretariat

Addendum

ANNEX C: TABLES

1. The attached tables,* submitted by the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), contain details of GEF expenditures in the area of climate change.

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* The tables are reproduced as submitted, and without formal editing.

In order to make this document available through the electronic system of the UNFCCC secretariat, the attached tables have been reformatted in Word Perfect 8. Every effort has been made to ensure conformity with the original text, as submitted.

GE.98-63899

Annex C to the Report of the GEF to the Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties
to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

List of GEF Expenditures in the Area of Climate Change
(As of June 1998)

I. List of Project Preparation Financing*

Country	Project Name	Entry [1]	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
Regional	Energy Efficiency Strategies	10/94	UNDP	$0.400	$0.400	Preliminary appraisal and preparation of the demonstration zone in each country through a mission to each site by consultants, UNDP and UNECE to determine local capacities, requirements and request data for project analyses. Organization of a planning workshop of eastern and western consultants, demonstration zone managers, municipal authorities, national government counterparts, UNDP-GEF and UNECE representatives to develop concepts, criteria and strategies for demonstration zones and arrange work programme for preparatory phase. Several draft proposals for Energy Efficiency Demonstration Zones were submitted to UNDP. Proposals for Bulgaria and Russia cleared by October 1996 Council. The long-term development objective of the full projects to be developed with this project development facility was to reduce GFG emissions in Central and Eastern European countries by actively demonstrating, within carefully selected "demonstration zones" the technical, commercial, economic and institutional viability of energy efficiency strategies.
Argentina	CO2 Reinjection Pilot	3/15/95	World Bank/IFC	$0.098	$0.198	PDF funds assisted four Argentine oil companies to investigate technical and economic issues associated with methane recovery and eliminating CO2 and methane venting and flaring.
Argentina	CO2 Reinjection Pilot	3/95	World Bank/IFC	$0.363	$0.726	PDF funds core and fluid sampling from the Puesto Hernandez Oil Field, lab testing of samples to measure response rates of numerous parameters under different CO2 and water injection treatments, engineering studies and reservoir behavior simulation modeling, and preparation of a detailed feasibility study for the pilot investment project if the results of the tests and modelling are promising.
Brazil	Reducing the Long-term Costs of Solar Thermal Power Generation	2/98	UNDP	$0.335	$0.335	The goal of this PDF is to enable assessment of all relevant information relating to solar thermal power generation and to decide which, if any, of the technologies should be deployed in the initial Brazilian pilot demonstration plant. The immediate objectives of are: 1) to assess the technical, economic, and environmental

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1]	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
						feasibility of the most promising solar thermal technologies and storage units in the context of load characteristics, weather patterns and existing power systems; 2) to strengthen local capacities for research and development, technology transfer and long-term planning related to solar thermal power production; and 3) to formulate pre-investment activities for the development of a pilot project to demonstrate the most promising solar thermal power generation technology.
Brazil	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses for Brazil	3/97	UNDP	$0.344	$0.344	This project is to help accelerate the commercialization of fuel cell buses that can use hydrogen (or hydrogen carriers) produced from renewable resources. It s anticipated that reaching commercially-mature cost levels will allow such buses to play major roles in the urban mass transit systems of Brazil and other countries, thereby helping to reduce the emission of a variety of pollutants, of which carbon dioxide is the most important from a global perspective. While fuel cell bus technology can be considered technically demonstrated, costs are not yet down to commercially- mature levels. Additional development and increased volume of production are needed to reduce costs.
Croatia	Removing Barriers to Implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures in Croatia	4/97	UNDP	$0.201	$0.201	The project falls under OP#5. The full project to be developed with the PDF will remove barriers to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in the industrial and residential sector, together with integration of solar thermal technologies in the residential heating and hot water supply. Objectives to achieve this will include (i) institutional capacity building for planning, initiation, implementation, and evaluation of energy efficiency measures and technologies; (ii) reduction of uncertainties regarding costs, technical issues, and implementation procedures; (iii) demonstration of the technical, economic and financial feasibility of the selected energy efficiency measures and technologies; and (iv) dissemination of the information and project experience throughout the country.
Cuba	Development of Electric Energy from Sugarcane biomass for Displacing Fossil Fuel Consumption	12/95	UNDP	$0.350	$0.350	PDF activities representing the first phase of a two-phase process and consisting of targeted feasibility studies of varying levels of detail to characterize the opportunities for undertaking one or more site-specific technology development, demonstration, and/or commercialization efforts in subsequent investment phases.
Ecuador	Removal of Barriers to the Renewable Energy in Ecuador, Renewable Electrification of the	8/97	UNDP	$0.280	$0.280	To identify and remove the barriers to the expanded use of renewable energy in the rural areas of Ecuador, using the Galapagos Island as a pilot area. The project will physically establish renewable energy systems on the Islands as pilot systems and thus prepare the institutional and substantive ground-work for application in other areas of rural Ecuador.

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1]	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
	Galapagos					
Eritrea	Wind Energy Applications in Coastal Regions of Eritrea	11/96	UNDP	$0.316	$0.316	Although Eritrea is poorly endowed with proven hydrocarbon deposits and hydroelectric potential, it is believe to be endowed with great potential for geothermal and little energy-sector activity other than for oil exploration activities. Expected benefits of the proposed Wind Energy Applications: - a saving of fossil fuels; - a lowering of the dependence on oil imports; - a (probable) lowering of the overall electricity generation costs in the self contained systems; - the provision of clean water supply by wind pumps to the community.
India	Carbon Emission Reduction Through Biomass Energy for Rural India (SuTRA)	2/96	UNDP	$0.196	$0.196	Project to establish the commercial viability of various bio-energy options and their potential for widespread adoption at the village level in India so as to actively promote a low carbon dioxide path to development in India. It would lead to widespread adaptation to meet the energy needs of domestic, farm and commercial sectors in rural India.
India	Solar Thermal-Electric	3/14/96	World Bank	$0.750	$1.846	See project description. PDF will assist the environmental assessment and the final detailed technical design studies.
Kazakhstan	Removing Barriers to Wind Power Production in Kazakstan	11/96	UNDP	$0.350	$0.481	The full-scale project to be developed with the PDF resources requested will remove barriers to commercial scale, grid-connected wind power production in Kazakhstan, thereby reducing the need for new fossil fuel based power plants and the associated greenhouse gas emissions.
Malawi	National Sustainable and Renewable Energy Programme	6/97	UNDP	$0.065	$0.090	This PDF is designed to evaluate the barriers which exist to renewable energy in Malawi. In particular, the PDF will evaluate the potential for renewable electricity production, the barriers that exist to the development of that potential, and meaningful avenues which can be identified to remove the identified barriers. The scoping work to be carried out under this PDF will be complemented by the evaluation of the renewable energy industry and the preparation of business plans for renewable energy provided by the UNDP-funded SADC-FINESSE Programme. It is anticipated that the final project to be prepared with this PDF will focus on the removal of the barriers to expanded renewable energy use in Malawi .The GEF supported initiative will operate in parallel to both a SADC- FINESSE initiative financed by the UNDP Energy Account to attract investment capital for commercially viable renewable energy and energy efficiency projects and a UNDP TRAC-funded project to strengthen the renewable energy policy environment in

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1]	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
						Malawi
Pakistan	Commercialization of Wind Power Production in Pakistan	10/97	UNDP	$0.350	$0.350	Major power generation capacity additions have recently been achieved in Pakistan as a result of policy initiatives taken in response to widespread power shortages in the Eighties. These additions are based mainly on residual fuel oil and natural gas as fuel, resulting in a marked shift in favor of thermal generation and away from the traditionally dominant hydel sources. An option which merits serious consideration in Pakistan is wind power. Wind power provides an opportunity to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and, at the same time, expand the power supply capacity to remote locations where grid expansion is not practical while reducing GHG emissions. This activity aims to examine the feasibility of setting up a wind generation project to demonstrate the sustainable economic and environmental benefits of wind turbines for power generation which could be replicated elsewhere.
Panama	Removing Barriers to Wind Energy Development in Panama	12/97	UNDP	$0.340	$0.340	This PDF B grant is designed to assist the Government of Panama in removing barriers to wind energy development, thereby reducing the long-term growth of greenhouse gas emissions.
Russian Federation	Reduction of Coalbed Methane Emissions in the Kuznetsk Coal Basin	12/97	UNDP	$0.200	$0.200	The full project to be developed with the PDF resources will reduce coalbed methane emissions in the Kuznetsk region. The Project will build the capacity of local stakeholders to develop and implement projects of this type, and will finance the pilot demonstration facility.
Slovenia	Removing Barriers to Increasing the Use of Biomass as an Energy Source in Slovenia	8/97	UNDP	$0.098	$0.138	The objective of the full-scale project to be developed with the pdf resources requested is to remove barriers to commercial scale biomass based district heating in Slovenia, thereby reducing the GHG emissions associated with the current use of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) for this purpose. The project is expected to achieve this goal through a set of measures including: (i) upgrading institutional capacity for research, planning and technology transfer related to biomass based district heating; (ii) reviewing and improving the institutional, legal and regulatory framework; (iii) facilitating mainstream financing for biomass based district heating by reducing the uncertainties on cost and various technical issues and demonstrating technical and economic feasibility to move towards larger, commercial scale applications.
Viet Nam	Geothermal Power Plant	11/26/97	World Bank/IFC	$0.300	$0.650	PDF resources would cofinance an evaluation of the thermal energy profile at various sites. Specifically, it will cofinance drilling temperature gradient holes to map the size of the thermal energy area, estimate the heat that can be extracted and the geothermal fluid temperature, and locate targets for deep well drilling for

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						the next project phase.
			PDF Total	$ 5.336	$ 7.441	

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II. List of Enabling Activities						
Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
Global	National Communications Support Programme	3/30/98	UNDP/UNEP	$2.155	$3.255	The project will significantly enhance the capacity of participating non-Annex 1 Parties to prepare their initial national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The activities of the project aim to improve the quality, comprehensiveness, and timeliness of the initial national communications from non-Annex 1 Parties to the Convention in accordance with guidance provided by the Second Conference of Parties through the operation of a "Help" desk for climate change enabling activities, provision of additional technical assistance to countries preparing national communications and through the organization of a number of thematic and regional exchange workshops.
Global	Climate Change Capacity Building	5/93	UNDP	$0.900	$0.900	This project enhances the capacity of each of the participating countries to implement the Convention n Climate Change by facilitating the establishment of a national institution and process for the development of a strategy. Enhances the capacity of four regional partner institutions to play this role and creates and informal training network to allow the sharing of training resources developed by other programmes and institutions.
Global	Climate Change Training Phase II - Training Phase II - Training Programme to Support the Implementation of the UNFCCC	5/95	UNDP	$2.700	$3.200	The project has three principal objectives. First, enhance the capacity of each of the participating countries to implement the Convention by facilitating the establishment of a national institution and process for the development of a strategy to implement the Convention. Second, enhance the capacity of four regional partner institutions to play the major role in carrying out the first objective. Third, create an informal training network to allow the sharing of training resources developed by other programmes and institutions.
Global	Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations Assessment - Phase I	2/95	UNEP	$2.000	$2.000	The objective of the project is to test and improve methodologies and guidelines through a series of country studies for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation; it will support stage I adaptations measures as approved by COP-1 of the UNFCCC. The participating countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Cameroon, Estonia, Pakistan
Global	Economics of GHG Limitation - Phase I	2/95	UNEP	$3.000	$3.270	The project includes eight national and two regional studies in parallel with the development of a methodological framework for the economics of climate change mitigation. The methodological framework comprises a common analytical structure, economic concepts, and technical assumptions for sectoral and cross-sectoral assessment of mitigation options. The participating countries: Argentina, Ecuador, Estonia, Hungary, Indonesia, Senegal, Mauritius, Vietnam, SADC & Andean Pact Countries

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
Global	Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases	12/91	UNEP	$4.500	$4.590	The project provides direct operational and financial support for development of a standard methodology that Parties to the UNFCCC may use to develop national GHG inventories. Development of national GHG inventories in 11 countries, and support for 4 regional GHG inventory methodology workshops. The participating countries: Costa Rica, The Gambia, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Venezuela
Regional	Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project (PICCAP)	10/95	UNDP	$2.440	$2.440	This programme of enabling activities derived from the GEF training-cum-scoping workshop held in Nadi, Fiji, will enable Pacific Island countries to meet their reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their First National Communication as required under Article 12. This project aims to build capacity in the region to advance national interests related to climate change, including capacity to more actively and effectively pursue energy and natural resource management activities related directly or indirectly to climate change abatement and adaptation, and to take advantage of new opportunities related to the procurement of funding or projects related to climate change. The direct objective of this project is to reduce the rate of growth of greenhouse gas emissions in the respective countries.
Regional	Asia Least-Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS)	12/91	UNDP	$9.500	$13.000	The project's development objective is to limit the growth of GHG emissions from Asia and to build a substantial pool of expertise in the region for addressing issues of global climate change. Expertise will be developed in areas such as estimation and measurement of GHGs, identification of technologies and initiatives for reducing GHGs, and economic and social analyses for identifying cost-effective mitigation options, GHG abatement initiatives and develop/implement least cost abatement strategies.
Regional	Building Capacity in the Maghreb to Respond to the Challenges and Opportunities Created by National Response to the Framework Convention on Climate Change	5/93	UNDP	$2.150	$2.150	The project takes a regional approach to increase capacity for meeting UN Framework Convention on Climate Change objectives, focusing initially on the Maghreb countries. Identifies and strengthens capacities of selected regional and sub-regional organizations, develops indigenous capacity to independently identify cost-effective greenhouse gas strategies, seeks to leverage private sector investments, and builds on national programmes to develop data of GHG sources and sinks.
Regional	CARICOM: Planning for	5/4/95	World Bank	$6.300	$6.300	The project will support Caribbean countries in preparing to cope with adverse effects of climate change, and particularly sea level rise. It will (i) strengthen the

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	Adaptation to Climate Change					regional capacity to monitor and analyze sea-level dynamics and trends; (ii) identify areas particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; (iii) develop an integrated management and planning framework for cost-effective response and adaptation to climate change in coastal and marine areas; (iv) provide training and institutional strengthening to enhance regional and national capacities for preparing for climate change; (v) identify and assess policy options (protection, retreat, accommodation) and instruments that would initiate long-term adaptation to climate change; and (vi) assist information sharing. The participating countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago
Regional	Building capacity in sub-Saharan Africa to respond to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	12/92	UNDP	$2.000	$2.000	Project launches a systematic inventory of Africa's greenhouse gas sources and sinks, develops Africa's indigenous capacity to carry out studies and projects, identifies carbon offset projects in energy and forestry sectors, and seeks to procure private sector resources for some of these initiatives. Small set of pre-proposals developed through project will be selected for final documentation in each country where project operates: Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Mali.
Albania	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/96	UNDP	$0.278	$0.278	This project will help respond to the objectives of the Convention on a continuous basis and support the preparation of the first National Communication to the CoP. A national plan for adaptation to climate change will be formulated. It will enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues to enable these issues to be taken into account in planning and strategic formulation for different economical/technical sectors and strengthen the country's role in international scientific for a and negotiation processes related to climate change; it will develop an institutional mechanism/framework to facilitate dialogue, information exchange, etc, among relevant players and help identify concrete projects to reduce GHG emissions (or enhancing sinks) which may be eligible for GEF, and other funding.
Algeria	Climate Change Enabling Activity	1/98	UNDP	$0.195	$0.195	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Antigua and Barbuda	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNDP	$0.162	$0.162	The project will enable Antigua and Barbuda to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Argentina	Climate Change Enabling Activity	2/95	UNDP	$1.000	$1.000	The project will prepare and publish Argentina's first GHG inventory and assessment of potential vulnerabilities to climate change. Information from the GHG inventory will be used as input to the production of an initial analysis of potential mitigation

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						measures. This analysis coupled with the vulnerability assessments will serve as the basis for the development of a national programme for GHG emissions reduction and adaptation to climate change.
Armenia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/95	UNDP	$0.350	$0.350	This project will build capacity to fulfill its commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and help to respond to the objectives of the Convention on a continuing basis. The elements of the project consist of the preparation of the first national communication of Armenia to the CoP in accordance with Article 12 of the UNFCCC; enhancement of general awareness and knowledge among the Government planners on climate change related issues, and subsequent incorporation of such issues into a general development plan; development of an institutional mechanisms/framework to strengthen the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation between Governmental, NGOs, academic, private and grassroots sectors; identification of projects related to climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases.
Azerbaijan	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNDP	$0.325	$0.325	This project will build capacity to fulfill its commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and help to respond to the objectives of the Convention on a continuing basis.
Bahamas	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/97	UNDP	$0.185	$0.185	The project will enable The Bahamas to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Bahrain	Climate Change Enabling Activity	10/97	UNEP	$0.335	$0.335	The objective of this project is to support the preparation of the initial national communication related to UNFCCC.
Barbados	Climate Change Enabling Activity	10/97	UNDP	$0.189	$0.189	This project will enable Barbados to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Belize	Climate Change Enabling Activity	1/98	UNDP	$0.185	$0.185	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Bhutan	Climate Change Enabling Activity	6/96	UNDP	$0.296	$0.296	This project aims to build capacity in Bhutan to advance national interests related to climate change. This includes capacity to respond to the UNFCCC, to more actively and effectively pursue energy and natural resource management activities related directly or indirectly to climate change abatement and adaptation, and to take advantage of new opportunities related to the procurement of funding or projects related to climate change. The direct objective of this project is to reduce the rate of growth of greenhouse gas emissions in Bhutan. The project will develop an institutional mechanism to coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the

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						UNFCCC, including the submission of Bhutan's First National Communication to the UNFCCC.
Botswana	Climate Change Enabling Activity	2/95	UNDP	$0.350	$0.350	This project will provide technical assistance and support development of in-country capacity to prepare the first national communication to the Conference of the Parties in accordance with Article 12 of UNFCCC and to enhance indigenous capacity to fulfil Botswana's commitments to the Convention on a continuous basis. The UNDP/GEF project will assist Botswana's agencies, institutions, and organizations in carrying out work to meet these obligations and thereby enhance Botswana's capacity to address climate change issues, both adaptively and proactively. The project will provide support to public, parastatal and private institutions that are able to carry out relevant research and monitoring activities and to enable them to identify, develop and obtain technical and financial support for suitable research and observation projects. Other obligations under the Convention include: the development of an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, sinks and reservoirs; establishment of a climate change education and public awareness program (Article 6); identification of national activities and capacities related to climate change considerations; organization of workshops and seminars with researchers and decision-makers; and preparation of a National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. Capacity building will be accomplished in part through expert seminars and workshops, study tours, expanded access to climate change information and expertise internationally, and through adaptation and application of computer models to support assessment of potential regional climate changes and impacts, and to develop appropriate adaptation strategies. The project will also support professional and policy dialog with other countries, particularly in Africa, also working under UNDP/GEF enabling support in the climate change arena.
Brazil	Climate Change Enabling Activity	10/95	UNDP	$1.500	$1.500	The project will enable Brazil to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Burkina Faso	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/97	UNDP	$0.228	$0.228	This project will enable Burkina Faso to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Cambodia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.326	$0.326	This project builds Cambodia knowledge and capacity related to implementing the UNFCCC by focussing on issues clearly perceived by the government as environmental and developmental priorities. The strategy revolves around understanding management of Cambodia's forest, agricultural, and energy sectors and seeks to promote the incorporation of climate change concerns and objectives into planning and management of these sectors.

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Cameroon	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNEP	$0.266	$0.265	The objective of this project is to support the preparation of the initial national communication related to UNFCCC
Cape Verde	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.319	$0.319	Cape Verde had prepared the "National Environmental Action Plan 1994-2005 (NEAP)" for sustainable development. The main goals are: poverty alleviation; food security; soil conservation, the fight against deforestation and desertification; water management and conservation; energy conservation and the introduction of renewable energies; biodiversity and fishery protection; comfort, hygiene and sanitation of the population; population growth; pollution control; and information and education in the areas of the environment.
Central African Republic	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/97	UNEP	$0.350	$0.350	The objective of this project is to support the preparation of the initial national communication related to UNFCCC
Chile	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/96	UNDP	$0.350	$0.350	The project will enable Chile to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, leading to the National Communication as required under Article 12.
China	Issues and Options in Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control	1/92	UNDP	$2.000	$2.000	Assessment of greenhouse gas emissions, formulation of emission reduction plan, as well as detailed case studies and feasibility assessments in priority sectors. Project built capacity to integrate energy planning with environmental concerns and improve agricultural and forest management practices.
Congo, DR	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.345	$0.345	This project will provide technical assistance and support development of in-country capacity to enable Zaire to prepare, formulate and submit its first national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in accordance with Article 12.1 of the Convention. The project will directly assist in the development of a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The project will use this inventory to estimate future sectoral emissions and to formulate a national greenhouse gas mitigation strategy. The project will assist in organizing a national workshop on climate change strategies and in the preparation of the first national communications.
Costa Rica	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/95	UNDP	$0.467	$0.467	The project will develop Costa Rica's institutional capability and technical procedures to provide the scientific underpinning for policy analysis and decision making in greenhouse gas reduction and sinks enhancement; develop portfolio of cost effective GHG reduction and sinks enhancements policy options, measures and strategies; and catalyze mitigation policy and legislation development and implementation.
Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change	3/26/98	UNEP	$0.327	$0.327	This project will assist the national Government to meet its obligations under the

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	Enabling Activity					Convention on Biological Diversity
Croatia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/29/98	UNDP	$0.346	$0.346	This project will assist the national Government to meet its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Climate Change Enabling Activity	1/97	UNDP	$0.154	$0.154	This project aims to build capacity in DPR Korea to advance national interests related to climate change. This includes capacity to respond to the UNFCCC, to more actively and effectively pursue energy and natural resource management activities related directly or indirectly to climate change abatement and adaptation, and to take advantage of new opportunities related to the procurement of funding or projects related to climate change. The direct objective of this project is to reduce the rate of growth of greenhouse gas emissions in DPR Korea. The project will develop an institutional mechanism to coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC, including the submission of DPR Korea's First National Communication to the UNFCCC.
Dominica	Climate Change Enabling Activity	1/98	UNDP	$0.169	$0.169	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Egypt	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/95	UNDP	$0.402	$0.402	This project will promote technical assistance and build capacity in Egypt to respond to the FCCC through the enhancement of institutional networks, development of GHG inventory assessments, training of personnel, establishment of policy dialogues, evaluation of climate change mitigation initiatives, review of climate change impacts and project proposal development.
El Salvador	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.320	$0.320	The project will enable El Salvador to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Eritrea	Climate Change Enabling Activity	9/4/96	UNDP	$0.304	$0.304	The project will enable Eritrea to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Ethiopia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/97	UNDP	$0.213	$0.213	The project will enable Ethiopia to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Gambia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.138	$0.138	This project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities to provide coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfill their commitments to the UNFCCC. The project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable Gambia to prepare its first national communication to the

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
						Conference of the Parties
Georgia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	9/4/96	UNDP	$0.325	$0.325	The project is an exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of CC issues in Georgia to enable these to be taken into account for future planning and strategy formulation for different economical and technical sectors and to strengthen Georgia's role in the international scientific forums and negotiating processes related to Climate Change. The project will assist Georgia in identifying concrete response measures to Climate Change for projects which can be further developed with national/international funding. The main emphasis will be on win-win measures, which represent a least-cost option to meet national development goals, and which address the global Climate Change issue.
Ghana	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNDP	$0.095	$0.095	The Capacity Building Project, RAF/93/G31, was initially designed to have the Initial National Communication as an output. However, due to limited financing, the Project Co-ordinating Committee (PCC) agreed in its first co-ordinating meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe 26 - 28 March that the Initial National Communication be funded under a separate project. This was to enable all relevant technical data and analysis required as inputs into the preparation of the national communication to be completed. The National Communication Project is therefore proposed to achieve among others: maximum benefit from the capacity Building Project in the area of scenario development and mitigation work, vulnerability analysis, and adaptation work. prepare and produce the Initial National communication to meet the country's obligation under Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the convention. In view of the current UNDP/GEF Capacity Building project, it has been agreed by UNDP and UNEP that all technical data and analysis in GHG inventories, vulnerability assessment, mitigation and adaptation options will be undertaken by the UNDP/GEF Capacity Building Project RAF/93/631, while this project will only focus on the following two activities:
Guatemala	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.326	$0.326	The project will enable Guatemala to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework convention on Climate Change , leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Guinea	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/97	UNDP	$0.346	$0.346	The project will enable Guinea to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change Enabling Activity	6/97	UNDP	$0.346	$0.346	The project will enable Guinea Bissau to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Guyana	Climate Change	10/97	UNDP	$0.197	$0.197	The project will enable Guyana to meet its reporting obligations under the

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II. List of Enabling Activities						
Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
	Enabling Activity					Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Haiti	Climate Change Enabling Activity	1/98	UNEP	$0.325	$0.325	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Honduras	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.325	$0.325	The project will enable Honduras to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
India	Cost-Effective Options for Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions	5/93	UNDP	$1.500	$1.500	Assistance to government in assessing specific investment projects and related institutional and policy options for limiting greenhouse gas emissions. Project also identifies and strengthens India's institutional, technical, and technological capabilities to assess global implications of energy efficiency and other projects which affect emission levels.
Indonesia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	11/97	UNDP	$0.228	$0.228	The immediate objective of this project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Indonesia to the Conference of the Parties (COP), in accordance with Article 12.1of the UNFCCC, and the guidelines adopted by COP-2 for the preparation of national communications of non-Annex I Parties.
Iran	Climate Change Enabling Activity	6/97	UNDP	$0.350	$0.350	The immediate objective of this project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of I.R. Iran to the Conference of the Parties (COP), in accordance with Article 12.1of the UNFCCC, and the guidelines adopted by COP-2 for the preparation of national communications of non-Annex I Parties.
Jamaica	Climate Change Enabling Activity	1/98	UNDP	$0.242	$0.242	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Jordan	Climate Change Enabling Activity	10/95	UNDP	$0.242	$0.242	The project will build capacity in Jordan to advance national interests related to climate change. This includes capacity to respond to the FCCC, to more actively and effectively pursue energy and natural resource management activities related directly or indirectly to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to take advantage of new opportunities related to the procurement of funding or projects related to climate change.
Jordan	Vulnerability Assessment	12/97	UNDP	$0.088	$0.088	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Lao PDR	Climate Change Enabling Activity	10/95	UNDP	$0.313	$0.313	This project aims to build capacity in Lao P.D.R. to advance national interests related to climate change. This includes capacity to respond to the UNFCCC, to more actively and effectively pursue energy and natural resource management activities related directly or indirectly to climate change abatement and adaptation, and to take advantage of new opportunities related to the procurement of funding or projects

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II. List of Enabling Activities						
Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
						related to climate change. The direct objective of this project is to reduce the rate of growth of greenhouse gas emissions in Lao. The project will develop an institutional mechanism to coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC, including the submission of Lao's First National Communication to the UNFCCC.
Lebanon	Climate Change Enabling Activity	10/95	UNDP	$0.293	$0.293	The project will build Lebanon's capacity to fulfil its communication requirements to the UNFCCC and respond to the objectives of the Convention on a continuing basis. This will be achieved through the development of a GHG inventory, the assessment of GHG mitigation options (technical or policy specific), the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation options, and the presentation of the first national communication of Lebanon to the UNFCCC.
Lithuania	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/97	UNDP	$0.155	$0.155	The project will enable Lithuania to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Malawi	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.194	$0.194	The project will enable Malawi to meets its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The relationship of this project to the work undertaken with the support of the US Country Studies Programme (USCSP) have been emphasized.
Malaysia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/95	UNDP	$0.470	$0.470	This project aims to build capacity in Malaysia to advance national interests related to climate change. This includes capacity to respond to the UNFCCC, to more actively and effectively pursue energy and natural resource management activities related directly or indirectly to climate change abatement and adaptation, and to take advantage of new opportunities related to the procurement of funding or projects related to climate change. The direct objective of this project is to reduce the rate of growth of greenhouse gas emissions in Malaysia. The project will develop an institutional mechanism to coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC, including the submission of Malaysia's First National Communication to the UNFCCC.
Maldives	Climate Change Enabling Activity	2/95	UNDP	$0.864	$0.864	The purpose of this project is to assist the government of Maldives to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC. The project has five major objectives that are targeted to the following major Outputs: 1) an inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sinks; 2) mitigation options; 3) a national vulnerability assessment; 4) adaptation options; and 5) a national implementation plan and the first National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC.

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II. List of Enabling Activities						
Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
Mali	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNDP	$0.095	$0.095	The project will enable Mali to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Mauritania	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNEP	$0.350	$0.350	The objective of this project is to support the preparation of the initial national communication related to UNFCCC.
Mauritius	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNEP	$0.140	$0.140	The objective of this project is to support the preparation of the initial national communication related to UNFCCC.
Mexico	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/95	UNDP	$0.307	$0.307	The project will produce country specific data and information on several important sources if greenhouse gas emissions, in particular enteric fermentation in cattle and rainfed agricultural soils, and will ensure that Mexico can effectively produce an accurate National Communication to the Climate Change Secretariat in fulfillment of its Convention obligations.
Moldova	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/97	UNDP	$0.325	$0.325	The project will (a) hire local Project Coordinator and establish PSC; (b) organise project initiation workshop; (c) identify and create links to national/international sources of information and establish information network/centre; (d) organise/undertake national inventory of GHG; (e) study potential impacts of climate change on water management, agriculture, etc; (f) using results of vulnerability assessment, undertake analysis of potential options to adapt to climate change; (g) undertake analysis of potential GHG abatement options; (h) organise workshop to present results of the project; (i) prepare national action plan for effective response measures to climate change; (j) compile additional information country wishes to include in its national communication; (k) Prepare, translate and publish first national communication of Moldova.
Mozambique	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNDP	$0.216	$0.216	The project will enable Mozambique to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Nepal	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/4/98	UNEP	$0.310	$0.310	This project will assist the national Government to meet its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Nicaragua	Climate Change Enabling Activity	2/98	UNDP	$0.299	$0.299	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Niger	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/97	UNDP	$0.346	$0.346	The project will enable Niger to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Nigeria	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.260	$0.260	This project aims to enable Nigeria to respond appropriately to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) through the establishment of policy dialogue, analysis of climate change impact and response scenarios, promotion of

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II. List of Enabling Activities						
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						greenhouse gases (GHG) inventories, investigation of Stage I adaptation strategies and the preparation of the first national communication to the Conference of the Parties. It will provide technical assistance and build national capacity to assist Nigeria in climate change abatement strategies through the strengthening of national institutions that are directly or indirectly entrusted with the country policy-making on climate change issues. The project will also enable Nigeria to seize the opportunity provided by the convention to harmonize climate change issues with national development goals.
Niue	Climate Change Enabling Activity	9/97	UNEP	$0.296	$0.296	The objective of this project is to support the preparation of the initial national communication related to UNFCCC.
Panama	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/97	UNDP	$0.299	$0.299	The project will enable Panama to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Papua New Guinea	Climate Change Enabling Activity	4/96	UNDP	$0.346	$0.346	This project aims to build capacity in Papua New Guinea to advance national interests related to climate change. This includes capacity to respond to the UNFCCC, to more actively and effectively pursue energy and natural resource management activities related directly or indirectly to climate change abatement and adaptation, and to take advantage of new opportunities related to the procurement of funding or projects related to climate change. The direct objective of this project is to reduce the rate of growth of greenhouse gas emissions in Papua New Guinea. The project will develop an institutional mechanism to coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC, including the submission of Papua New Guinea's First National Communication to the UNFCCC.
Peru	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNDP	$0.196	$0.196	The project will enable Peru to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Philippines	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNDP	$0.155	$0.155	The immediate objective of this project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of the Philippines to the Conference of the Parties (COP), in accordance with Article 12.1of the UNFCCC, and the guidelines adopted by COP-2 for the preparation of national communications of non-Annex I Parties.
Saint Lucia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/97	UNDP	$0.170	$0.170	The project will enable Saint Lucia to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Saint Vincent	Climate Change	4/28/98	World Bank	$0.350	$0.350	This project will assist the national Government to meet its obligations under the

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II. List of Enabling Activities						
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& Grenadines	Enabling Activity					Convention on Biological Diversity.
Senegal	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/97	UNDP	$0.067	$0.067	The project will enable Senegal to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Seychelles	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/96	UNDP	$0.250	$0.250	The project will be based on a number of elements. First, there is a preparatory and assessment element. Second, there is a consultative element involving the public (major stakeholders) and various regulatory agencies. Finally, there is a strategic element which will take the form of a national plan.
Sierra Leone	Climate Change Enabling Activity	9/4/96	UNDP	$0.309	$0.309	The project will enable Sierra Leone to meet its reporting obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Slovenia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	8/97	UNDP	$0.345	$0.345	The project enables Slovenia to prepare its first national communication to the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC. The components of the project are (a) an inventory of GHG following guidelines adopted by CoP; (b) an assessment of potential impacts of climate change in Slovenia; (c) an analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions in Slovenia and to adapt to climate change; (d) preparation of a national action plan to address climate change and its adverse impacts; and (e) preparation of the first national communication of Slovenia to the CoP. Beside the preparation of the national communication, the project is expected to enhance general awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues in Slovenia and to strengthen the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant stakeholders including governmental, non-governmental, academic, and private sectors.
South Africa	Climate Change Enabling Activity	6/1/98	UNEP	$0.321	$0.321	This project will assist the national Government to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC.
Sri Lanka	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.110	$0.110	The immediate objective of this project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Sri Lanka to the Conference of the Parties (COP), in accordance with Article 12.1 of the UNFCCC, and the guidelines adopted by COP-2 for the preparation of national communications of non-Annex I Parties.
St. Kitts & Nevis	Climate Change Enabling Activity	2/98	UNDP	$0.159	$0.159	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Sudan	Climate Change Enabling Activity	10/96	UNDP	$0.290	$0.290	This project will build capability, prepare Sudan's first communications and provide technical assistance in Sudan to respond to the UNFCCC. The project will enhance institutional networks, develop GHG inventory assessments, train personnel, establish policy dialogues, evaluate and develop climate change mitigation initiatives. This project will also emphasize the intersection of climate change issues

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
						with land degradation issues in Sudan.
Swaziland	Climate Change Enabling Activity	3/97	UNDP	$0.304	$0.304	The project will enable Swaziland to prepare its first National Communication to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The components of the project consist of: (a) an inventory of greenhouse gases following the guidelines adopted by the CoP; (b) an assessment of potential impacts of climate change in Swaziland; (c) an analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions in Swaziland and to adapt to climate change; (d) preparation of a national action plan to address climate change and its adverse impacts; and (e) preparation of the first National Communication of Swaziland to the CoP. Beside the preparation of the National Communication, the project is expected to enhance general awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues in Swaziland.
Tanzania	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/97	UNEP	$0.254	$0.254	The objective of this project is to support the preparation of the initial national communication related to UNFCCC.
Thailand	Climate Change Enabling Activity	11/97	UNDP	$0.190	$0.190	The immediate objective of this project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Indonesia to the Conference of the Parties (COP), in accordance with Article 12.1of the UNFCCC, and the guidelines adopted by COP-2 for the preparation of national communications of non-Annex I Parties.
Togo	Climate Change Enabling Activity	6/97	UNDP	$0.338	$0.338	The project will enable Togo to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Trinidad & Tobago	Climate Change Enabling Activity	1/98	UNDP	$0.219	$0.219	This project will assist the national Government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Tunisia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/95	UNDP	$0.581	$0.581	The project will provide technical assistance and build capacity in Tunisia to respond to the UNFCCC by undertaking and updating GHG inventory assessments of sources and sinks, preparing a national strategy and sectoral action plans, training of personnel, establishment of policy dialogues, evaluation of climate change mitigation initiatives, and scientific evaluation of sea level rise and the elaboration of response and adaptation strategy.
Turkmenistan	Climate Change Enabling Activity	6/97	UNEP	$0.350	$0.350	The project will enable Turkmenistan to meet its reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communication as required under Article 12.
Uganda	Climate Change Enabling Activity	7/96	UNDP	$0.083	$0.083	The project will be located within the Ministry of Natural Resources in the Department of Meteorology. At the inception of the project proposal and design, it was felt that in order for the objectives to be realized, an Interdisciplinary and

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						Interministerial Committee (IIC) should be established to ensure the effective implementation of the project.
Ukraine	Climate Change Enabling Activity	9/97	UNDP	$0.206	$0.206	The project enables Ukraine to prepare its first national communication to the CoP of the UNFCCC. The components are: (a) an inventory of GHG; (b) an assessment of potential impacts of climate change and measures to adapt to it; (c) preparation of a national action plan to address climate change and its adverse impacts; and (d) preparation of the first national communication. Beside the preparation of the national communication the project is expected to enhance general awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues and to strengthen the dialogue, information exchange, and cooperation among all the relevant stakeholders, including governmental, non-governmental, academic, and private sectors.
Uruguay	Climate Change Enabling Activity	2/95	UNDP	$0.700	$0.700	The objective of this project to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Regulation and Environment to enable the Government to comply with its obligations under the FCCC. This is a two-phase project aimed at effectively reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in Uruguay. The first phase is a technical assistance project to provide information and establish the technical capacity to support the development and execution of investment activities. The second phase is targeted at reducing overall greenhouse gas emissions.
Uzbekistan	Climate Change Enabling Activity	1/97	UNDP	$0.326	$0.326	The immediate objectives of the project are to prepare the first national communication of Uzbekistan to the CoP. It will build in-country capacity to fulfil its commitments to the Convention on a continual basis and build endogenous capacity to establish a basis for additional obligations. It will enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues to enable these issues to be taken into account in planning and strategic formulation for different economical/technical sectors and strengthen the country's role in international scientific for a and negotiation processes related to climate change; it will develop an institutional mechanism/framework to facilitate dialogue, information exchange, etc. among relevant players and help identifying concrete projects to reduce GHG emissions (or enhancing sinks) which may be eligible for GEF, and other funding.
Yemen	Climate Change Enabling Activity	5/97	UNDP	$0.196	$0.196	The project, together with the project funded by the Government of the Netherlands under the Netherlands Climate Change Assistance Programme (NCCSAP), will enable the Government of Yemen to prepare its first national communication in accordance with Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NCCSAP will provide funding for the vulnerability assessment and adaptation

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into	GEF IA	GEF[2]	Total[2]	Project Description
						analysis on the agricultural and water resource sectors to cover the costs of the project management unit and for the preparation of the actual communication. GEF funding will be provided for the GHG inventory, GHG abatement analysis, vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis on the coastal zone.
Zambia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	4/97	UNEP	$0.256	$0.256	The objective of this project is to support the preparation of the initial national communication related to UNFCCC.
Zimbabwe	Climate Change Enabling Activity	2/97	UNEP	$0.094	$0.094	The goal of this project is to support the completion of an initial national communication for Zimbabwe.
			EA Total	**$ 65.496**	**$ 69.856**	

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III. List of Approved Project Proposals						
Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into WP	GEF IA	GEF[2] Allocation	Total[2] Costs	Project Description
Global	Research Programme on Methane Emissions from Rice Fields	5/91	UNDP	$5.000	$5.000	The project seeks to quantify the impact of different rice growing ecosystems on methane emission and improve knowledge of processes that control methane fluxes from flooded rice. Promising mitigation options will be evaluated in collaboration with developing countries and farmers, and experiences will be shared among project participants.
Global	Monitoring of Greenhouse Gases Including Ozone	5/91	UNDP	$4.800	$6.000	This project establishes key stations where data needed for scientific assessment can be collected and analyzed. Activities include surveying potential sites, arranging means of local collaboration, facilitating construction, procuring equipment, training staff, evaluating data, and providing data to world knowledge bases.
Global	Alternatives to Slash and Burn	2/92	UNDP	$3.000	$7.500	A joint effort by institutions at eight benchmark sites, this project seeks to expand knowledge of sustainable alternatives to slash and burn agriculture. Activities include standardizing methodologies, assessing biophysical and socio-economic characteristics, enhancing scientists' capacity, analyzing the impact of slash and burn, and increasing international awareness of alternatives.
Global	Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START)	5/92	UNDP	$7.000	$7.000	START is a system of regional research networks being developed by scientific organizations to build capacity in the climate change field, collect and analyze regional data, and incorporate this data into global modeling efforts. This project focuses on Southeast Asia and Northern Africa as pilot regions for developing region-specific methodologies, establishing regional networks for global change research, and laying the foundation for regional research centres.
Global	Global Alternatives to Slash and Burn Agriculture Phase II	5/95	UNDP	$3.000	$6.370	The long term goal of this project is to reduce global warming, conserve biodiversity, and alleviate poverty in the tropical forest margins by promoting the development of alternatives to slash and burn agriculture that are ecologically sound, economically viable, and culturally acceptable.
Global	Capacity Building and Infrastructure: Participation in the Assessment, Methodology Development, and other Activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	7/94	UNEP	$2.800	$5.700	The project aims to enhance and strengthen scientific and technical capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition through their experts' participation in IPCC activities, primarily in: (i) the actual writing of the IPCC assessment reports; (ii) IPCC workshops involving both (a) scientific and technical data and (b) training in various IPCC methodologies; and (iii) summarizing the findings of the assessment reports into Executive Summaries and Summaries for Policy-makers. It ensures that the specific experiences, concerns, and existing knowledge of these countries are reflected in the IPCC scientific and technical assessments, which support the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Global	Renewable Energy and	4/1/96	World	$30.000	$240.000	The project will provide supplemental funding to a $150-210 million Fund being established

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into WP	GEF IA	GEF[2] Allocation	Total[2] Costs	Project Description
	Energy Efficiency Fund		Bank/IFC			by International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other investors. The Fund will make debt and equity investments in private sector projects in the renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) sectors. The Fund will focus primarily on RE and EE projects or project portfolios in the $5-30 million range, a range which is often considered too small, too complex or too risky by institutional investors. The GEF funding will be used (1) to help overcome incremental costs and risks in the financing of individual projects through a co-financing facility capable of providing grants, equity, loans and guarantees to project sponsors (up to $24 million); (2) to pay the incremental costs associated with the higher-than-average fund management costs of identifying, analyzing and investing in a portfolio of RE/EE projects ($5-6 million); and (3) to cover IFC's eligible funds for co-administering the GEF support (up to $1 million).
Global	Photovoltaic Market Transformation Initiative (Kenya, India, Morocco)	10/96	World Bank/IFC	$30.000	$120.000	PVMTI is a strategic intervention to accelerate the sustainable commercialization and financial viability of PV technology in the developing world, especially for rural electrification. PVMTI will make selected investments in private sector PV market development projects received in response to a competitive solicitation, providing them with appropriately structured concessional financing in the range of 0.5-5 million. Additional co-financing of $60-90 million by project sponsors and other sources (including commercial banks) is expected to result in total project investment of $85-115 million. The project will be administered by the IFC through an external management agent. Projects will be selected based on their strategic impact in overcoming the barriers and transforming the PV market in a manner consistent with GEF policy and the objectives of Operational Program #6. In terms of reducing and overcoming barriers to building PV markets, the private sector is considered the best agent to catalyze investment and business activity, and PVMTI's solicitation and selection approach provides a competitive element that is expected to maximize financial leverage and deliver sustainable and replicable near-commercial projects by providing successful and replicable examples of good business and technical practices.
Global (Argentina, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Peru, Philippines, South Africa)	Efficient Lighting Initiative (ELI)	6/23/98	World Bank/IFC	$15.225	$77.725	Advances in lighting technology have created new products (such as compact fluorescent lamps or CFLs) which promise significant economic and environmental benefits through large increases in energy efficiency. In many developing countries, these new, efficient lighting products still face significant barriers to wide-spread acceptance. The Efficient Lighting Initiative (ELI) is intended to take lessons learned in the IFC/GEF Poland Efficient Lighting Project (PELP) and other efficient lighting projects and apply them to a selected set of other developing countries in order to significantly accelerate the penetration of energy efficient lighting technologies. IFC has devised a program which will blend use of five basic program intervention types: (i) efficient product financial incentives; (ii) public education

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into WP	GEF IA	GEF[2] Allocation	Total[2] Costs	Project Description
						programs; (iii) transaction support; (iv) market aggregation; and (v) electric utility programs. A key program objective is to mobilize additional private sector resources.
Regional (Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal)	Control of greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficient building technology in West Africa	12/92	UNDP	$3.593	$3.722	In West Africa, operating large buildings accounts for 25 to 30% of the total consumption of electricity, most of which is generated by thermal power plants causing the emission of greenhouse gases, which are added to emissions from the other local or global sources. Despite their environment interest and cost-effectiveness, investments in energy efficiency in buildings can only be made on a large scale in the region by combining a technical capacity and an adequate institutional framework (regulations, standards, appropriate taxes and tariffs, fiscal incentives, introduce and disseminate energy-efficient building technologies in West Africa and prove their cost-effectiveness, in order to create sustainable conditions allowing to retrofit the existing buildings and to design, build and operate more efficient new buildings. The GEF will provide the core funding for the project which will be managed by UNDP and executed by OPS. The GEF recommends approaching other donors to obtain parallel co-financing in order to disseminate the results of the project to other French-speaking countries in West Africa.
Regional (Egypt, Palestinian Authority)	Energy Efficiency Improvements	4/97	UNDP	$6.360	$8.140	The two co-ordinated projects will address the removal of barriers to enhance energy efficiency in the regional context of Egypt and Palestinian Authority. By creating an appropriate institutional setting and adequate capacity in the region to engage in energy conservation activities, alternatives to the existing tendency to meeting the ever increasing demand for power by expansion of generating facilities, will emerge. As such, the project will address both supply and demand side energy efficiency from an economy-wide perspective.
Argentina	Renewable Energy in Rural Markets Project	11/1/97	World Bank	$13.500	$225.600	As part of a strategic rural electrification program, the project would substitute PV, wind power and mini-hydro schemes for diesel generators where diesel would normally be the least cost alternative. The project would supply power to over 130,000 rural households and about 4,400 public services like schools, medical centers or civil service centers. It would operate to supply the dispersed rural market at the provincial level by inviting bids from private companies for concessions. Project support would also be provided to strengthen provincial regulatory authorities and ensure an appropriate incentive/enforcement framework.
Benin	Village-Based Management of Woody Savanna and the Establishment of Woodlots for Carbon	12/92	UNDP	$2.500	$2.500	This project is aimed at demonstrating the possibility of using ligneous formations in the semi-arid areas in order to stabilize the carbon balance by means of forest management and agrosylvopastoral measures adopted by the village communities and managed by the communities and the technical services.

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	Sequestration					
Bolivia	A Program for Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy Using the Popular Participation Law	4/97	UNDP	$4.450	$8.500	The programme being initiated in this project seeks to test out a process whereby rural communities can develop an organization to obtain financing for their renewable electrification investments, procure the renewable energy services from private sector providers, oversee installation of those systems and contract for the maintenance of those systems. For this process to be sustainable, the households and communities must be satisfied with the electrify services provided while paying back the principal and interest to the relevant financial institutions.
Brazil	Biomass Integrated Gasification/Gas Turbine Project	9/92	UNDP	$8.115	$8.115	Adaptation of promising technology to generate electricity through plantation grown fuel. Project resolves important engineering , economic, and financial issues, and assesses commercial feasibility and environmental compatibility of demonstration plant, which would be constructed in follow-on phase.
Brazil	Biomass Power Generation: Sugar Cane Bagasse and Trash	4/96	UNDP	$3.750	$6.520	To determine available volumes, quality and cost of bagass/trash biomass for potential use in BIG/GT systems.
Brazil	Biomass Power Commercial Demonstration4/97	World Bank		$40.500	$122.500	Building on the technological advances gained under the UNDP-implemented Pilot Phase GEF project, a public-private consortium will demonstrate biomass integrated gasification/gas turbine technology for co-generation of electricity at a commercial scale. The 30 MW demonstration plant will run on wood chip fuel from plantation forests.
Brazil	Energy Efficiency	07/97	World Bank	$20.000	$200.000	The integrated IBRD and GEF project will support supply-side loss-reduction investments; promote integrated supply- and demand-side management pilot projects; create mechanisms to finance investments in energy efficiency by utilities, consumers and ESCOs (including improved institutional and policy frameworks); and provide capacity building and TA to support electric energy efficiency and conservation programs, financial mechanisms, policies, regulations and standards.
Bulgaria	Energy Efficiency Strategy	10/96	UNDP	$2.575	$6.493	The proposal is targeted at overcoming barriers to increased energy efficiency and the associated reduction in GHG emissions, by focused, practical subprojects, organized into three elements: national capacity building; supporting demonstrations; and project management. The main barriers are: limited experience in incorporating energy efficiency considerations into private and public decision-making; little experience in developing and implementing energy efficiency programmes; uncertainty regarding the energy and economic savings that can be expected from different energy products and programmes.

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Cape Verde	Energy & Water Sector Reform & Development	3/30/98	World Bank	$4.930	$65.000	The GEF project, which is part of a larger energy and water sector reform and development program, supports climate change Operational Program #6, which promotes the adoption of renewable energy by removing barriers and reducing implementation costs. One GEF-supported component will fund the incremental cost of adding 7.8 MW of grid connected wind capacity to the electricity grid by financing the incremental cost of the technology and the required technical assistance. A second GEF component will stimulate the creation and growth of private sector capacity to supply, install and maintain household PV systems by providing initial equipment subsidies that will decline over a 5 year period and funding the capacity building and initial start-up costs of a PV supply system.
Chile	Reduction of Greenhouse Gases	7/96	UNDP	$1.700	$1.700	Project targets two mining facilities to start up energy service sub-companies, whose profits are tied to the level of energy savings they help clients realize. Project also conducts detailed feasibility study to evaluate economic and technical aspects of off-grid electricity generation by biomass gasification.
China	Development of Coalbed Methane Resources in China	5/91	UNDP	$10.000	$10.000	To support the Government of China's Eighth Five-Year Plan in its goals to explore alternative energy resources and reduce air pollution caused by massive use of coal. The objectives will be achieved through: improved mine safety and productivity; decreased methane-based atmospheric environmental impacts associated with underground coal mining; and production of high-quality methane fuel to be used as a replacement of coal in power generation, industry and the domestic sector.
China	Energy Conservation and Pollution Control in Township and Village Enterprise Industries	2/95	UNDP	$1.000	$1.000	The primary objective of the project is to raise the energy efficiency of the rural industrial sector in China by selecting several key Township and Village Enterprises (TVE) to carry out demonstration projects involving improved technologies. Four subsectors targeted: brickmaking, coking, metal casting and cement.
China	Promoting Methane Recovery and Utilization from Mixed Municipal Waste	4/96	UNDP	$5.285	$19.565	The project's long-term objectives are to promote wide spread adoption of landfill gas recovery technology in China based on the technical and organizational experience gained from the three pilot landfills proposed in this project. specifically, these include 1) significant reduction of emissions of methane; 2) reduction in air, water and land pollution associated with refuse dumping; and 3) promotion of indigenous enterprises that will build and operate recovery systems and utilize the energy.
China	Capacity Building for the Rapid Commercialization of Renewable Energy	4/97	UNDP	$8.830	$27.670	The global environmental objective of the project is to reduce CO2 emissions by beginning the process of replacing fossil fuels with the use of renewable energy sources.

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China	Barrier Removal for the Widespread Commercialization of Energy-Efficient CFC-Free Refrigerators in China	35883	UNDP	$9.860	$41.150	This project will reduce GHG emissions in China by removing barriers to the widespread commercialization of energy-efficient refrigerators. The project addresses the key market, technological, social, and commercial barriers both to the adoption of high-efficiency refrigerator technology by Chinese manufacturers and to the acceptance of high-efficient refrigerators by Chinese consumers. Activities include technical assistance and training for compressor and refrigerator manufacturers, incentives for energy efficient product design or modification and conversion of factory production lines, national efficiency standards, a national labeling program, consumer education and outreach, dealer and manufacturer incentive programs, and a consumer buyback/recycling program.
China	Sichuan Gas Transmission and Distribution Rehabilitation	4/1/92	World Bank	$10.000	$122.700	Rehabilitation of gas transmission and distribution systems to eliminate methane gas losses and improve pipeline network performance. Main components will focus on safety and operational efficiency of the transmission and distribution system, and selection of cost effective measures to reduce gas leakages through a program of environmental upgrades. The associated Bank project includes a gas pricing reform program which will encourage efficiency and conservation in gas consumption in the future.
China	Efficient Industrial Boilers	4/96	World Bank	$32.812	$101.377	This project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by adapting high efficiency foreign technologies to local conditions for small and medium-sized, coal-fired industrial boilers. To assist the dissemination and effective use of efficient technologies, the project will also strengthen China's industrial-boiler engineering, operations, production management and marketing capabilities, and improve boiler technology exchange domestically. As long-term measures for barrier removal, the project will support related technical and policy studies, public awareness/information dissemination, and strengthened environmental standards for the industrial boiler sector.
China	Energy Conservation	5/1/97	World Bank	$22.000	$202.000	The project will support the establishment, pilot testing and commercial demonstration of market-oriented Energy Management Companies (EMCs) that will promote investments in energy-efficient technology through energy performance contracting. The project will start in three provinces, and after a pilot phase will be expanded to other parts of the country, and may involve more varied applications such as leasing or Chinese-foreign joint ventures. The project will also develop a national energy conservation information dissemination center to gather information and lessons learned on energy efficiency measures and disseminate information on the technical and financial results of these measures, targeting enterprise managers.
China	Renewable Energy Development	3/30/98	World Bank	$35.730	$408.000	The project will: (a) reduce China's heavy reliance on coal and resulting local, regional and global environmental damage; and, (b) supply electricity to rural households and institutions that otherwise would not have access to modern energy. The Project will support: (a)

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						installation of windfarms (190 MW at 5 sites), (b) supply of about 200,000 photovoltaic (PV) and PV/wind hybrid systems to households and institutions in remote areas of four Northwestern provinces; (c) technology innovation to reduce cost and improve performance of windfarm and solar PV technologies in China; and (d) strengthening of institutional capacity and market infrastructure for large-scale commercialization of windfarms and solar PV. Project investments are expected to result in declines in technology costs and reductions of about 13 million tons of carbon emissions.
Costa Rica	Tejona Wind Power	12/1/92	World Bank/IDB	$3.300	$31.300	The project will consist of installing a sufficient number of wind turbines (between 40-100 units) to generate 20 MW at Tejona, near Lake Arenal. In addition to the wind turbines, the project would add a control center for the wind power plant and a connection to the power grid. Through this project, wind power will displace thermal power plants that would otherwise have been built and thereby reduce CO2 emissions by approximately 60,000 tons per year.
Czech Republic	Kyjov Waste Heat Utilization	5/1/97	World Bank	$5.800	$30.700	The project will demonstrate a gas-fired, combined cycle cogeneration system at Vetropak Moravian Glass, a bottle manufacturing factory. It replaces a system producing significant waste heat with one where part of the waste heat will be recycled to produce electricity for the factory and the rest will be provided to the local district heating system, reducing coal burned for electricity generation and district heating.
Ghana	Renewable Energy-Based Electricity for Rural, Social and Economic Development in Ghana	10/96	UNDP	$2.472	$3.072	Ghana's electric power is operated by two parastatal utilities: the Volta River Authority (VRA) and the Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG). The VRA is responsible for power generation and transmission at 161 KVA and 225 KVA. The ECG is responsible for power distribution in the south; in the north, the Northern Electricity Department (NED), a subdivision of VRA, handles distribution. VRA and ECG report to the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The Government of Ghana is committed to extension of electricity services to every community of 500 people or more by the year 2000. The National Electrification Scheme (NES) is planned to proceed in six five-year phases over the period 1990-2020. The electrification of the several thousand unelectrified villages in the country has been assumed to be via grid extension with community participation under the Self-Help Electrification Programme (SHEP). This will be a challenging and financially difficult task.
Hungary	Renewable Energy and Regional Development Project - Szekesfehervar Biomass-Gas CHP	11/1/97	World Bank	$5.800	$60.000	This project would decrease greenhouse gas emissions while providing heat and competitively priced electricity to the residents of Szekesfehervar by substituting straw and natural gas for fuel oil in the local district heating plant. Secondary benefits to Hungary include increased rural employment and incomes through collection and utilization of agricultural waste straw, and reduced reliance on imported oil. The project will demonstrate

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	Project					the potential in central Europe for biomass- and natural gas-powered integrated district heating/combined cycle cogeneration technology applications.
Hungary	Energy-Efficiency Co-Financing Program	4/1/96	World Bank/IFC	$5 000	$25 000	To overcome critical financing barriers to investments in energy efficiency (EE) in Hungary and to promote local EE markets and capacity, the project will create an EE co-financing program to facilitate and leverage private sector capital (including domestic bank capital and credit lines with international financial institutions) for EE investments. In addition to technical assistance, it will provide partial credit guarantees, whereby funds would be reserved to cover the guarantee liability, and medium- to long-term co-financing loans, targeting three subsectors: lighting, district heating and industrial motors and processes. The project will reduce credit risk on EE financing for eligible local financial intermediaries, facilitate longer term financing terms, provide targeted technical assistance, and reduce transaction costs borne by project participants.
India	Optimizing Development of Small Hydel Resources in Hilly Areas	12/91	UNDP	$7 500	$15 000	Project formulates technical and economic guidelines and furthers adoption of advanced technologies for small hydro resources in India's hilly region, which should reduce carbon emissions and mitigate deforestation. An integral part of government programme to expand prevalence of non-conventional energy sources, the project uses a more cost-effective design than those of present India plants in this field. The project is an integral part of the MNES Mini-Micro Hydel programme. MNES is seeking an allocation of $292 million from the eighth five-year plan for creating an additional total capacity of 256 MW, of which about 70MW would be in the hilly regions.
India	Development of High Rate BioMethanation Processes as Means of Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions	5/92	UNDP	$5 500	$5 500	Project develops national master plan for generation and utilization of bioenergy, creates commercially viable packages for replication, and promotes and disseminates technology for high-rate biomethanation. Project will introduce, demonstrate, and standardize a wide variety of cost-effective technologies.
India	Coal Bed Methane Capture and Commercial Utilization	7/97	UNDP	$9 190	$19 230	The objectives of this project are to control greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate the economic viability of harnessing coalbed methane, an important greenhouse gas, in the Indian coal mining sector. The full project is intended to build national capacity in the field of coalbed methane recovery and utilisation.
India	Alternate Energy	12/1/91	World Bank	$26 000	$186 000	Project promotes and commercializes investment in wind farms and solar photovoltaic power systems through the provision of below-market loans to investors in these systems, primarily from the private sector. Popularizes renewable technologies through public education programs that explain their functions and capacity. Implementation is overseen by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, which is benefiting from capacity-building

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						assistance.
India	Solar Thermal-Electric	4/1/96	World Bank	$49.000	$245.000	The GEF will finance the incremental costs of construction and operation, by the private sector, of a grid-connected, 140MW solar-thermal fossil-fuel hybrid power plant in Rajasthan, incorporating a parabolic trough solar thermal field of about 35-40MW. The plant would demonstrate the operational viability of solar trough technology and its use by an independent power producer with commercial sales and delivery arrangements with the grid. The project is designed to stimulate the expansion of solar-thermal technology worldwide over the long term.
India	Energy Efficiency	12/97	World Bank	$5.000	$37.000	The project, which is a component of Renewable Energy II, will help overcome the barriers to private investment in energy efficiency by catalyzing, supporting and funding private energy efficiency service companies (ESCOs) and directly financing end-user energy efficiency investments. The GEF grant will: (I) develop IREDA's capacity to identify, appraise and finance ESCOs and end-user defined energy efficiency investments; (ii) test the performance of different energy efficiency projects and ESCO financing modalities; and (iii) disseminate information on the benefits and risks of energy efficiency investments. Associated World Bank and local counterpart financing will directly fund energy efficiency investments that will avoid over 750,000 tons of carbon emissions and catalyze investments that could avoid over 6 million tones of emissions.
Indonesia	Eastern Indonesia Renewable Energy Development	10/95	World Bank	$2.000	$58.800	This project will finance about ten mini-hydro projects and one mini-geothermal project to displace high-cost, isolated diesel power generation operations in remote areas of eastern Indonesia. The project will provide technical assistance to PLN (the national electricity utility) to strengthen its capacity to mainstream renewable energy development into its operations.
Indonesia	Renewable Energy Small Power Project (RESPP)	10/95	World Bank	$4.000	$141.000	This project will catalyze the penetration of private sector, grid-based renewable energy projects into the National Power Company s (PLN) network within the framework of a least-cost electrification strategy. An identified pipeline of about 75 MW of small renewable projects, primarily biomass, sugar and palm oil mills, and some mini-hydro, will be targeted by the project. Technical assistance will be provided to private project developers, as well as to the Directorate General of Electricity and Energy Development (DGEED) to collect and disseminate renewable energy resource information.
Indonesia	Solar Home Systems (SHS)	10/95	World Bank	$24.300	$118.100	The project will catalyze market acceptance of Solar PV Home Systems within the framework of a least-cost rural electrification strategy, relying on private sector delivery/installation systems. The project will support the installation of about 200,000 such systems in up to 4 regional markets. The project will also develop a strategy and corresponding action plan to

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						meet the modern energy needs of the rural population for whom solar PV systems represent the least-cost alternative. Project activities will strengthen the capacity of the Indonesian Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) to promote solar PV systems.
Iran	Teheran Transport Emissions Reduction	4/1/92	World Bank	$2.000	$4.000	The study will identify least-cost short and long-term options for reducing vehicular emissions in Tehran, based on an analysis of policy and technology constraints, and will suggest specific actions which could be taken to overcome those constraints.
Jamaica	Demand Side Management Demonstration	5/1/93	World Bank	$3.800	$12.497	Strengthening of the institutional capabilities of Jamaica Public Service Company (JPSCo), and implementation of an integrated approach to energy conservation. JPSCo. will acquire the necessary information and data to develop sustainable programs that overcome market barriers to energy conservation. Mechanisms to address these barriers will be tested, and evaluation results will be used to design full scale sustainable long-term energy efficiency programs. The project will demonstrate the viability of energy savings and efficiency in the commercial, residential and industrial sectors and the long-term sustainability of retrofitting.
Jordan	Reduction of Methane Emissions and Utilization of Municipal Waste for Energy in Amman	4/96	UNDP	$2.500	$5.320	The project addresses a number of barriers that hinder the local utilization of MSW for methane (CH_4) production and extraction to be used as a fuel for the generation of electric power.
Kenya	Removal of Barriers to Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Scale Enterprises	35968	UNDP	$3.193	$8.640	The outcome of this project will be a reduction of CO_2 emissions resulting from increased energy efficiency within Kenya's small and medium scale enterprises. This will be accomplished by removing capacity and financial barriers through formal and on the job training as well as through the introduction of new financial mechanisms. A series of demonstration retrofit projects will be carefully selected, and financing obtained to complete the energy efficiency demonstrations. Full cost-recovery for the demonstrations will be ensured to prove to SME in Kenya that improving energy efficiency can be profitable. The project will enable entrepreneurial energy and engineering firms to emerge as viable energy service companies (ESCOs) which will be prepared to carry out the investments in improved energy efficiency on a sustained basis. After successful project completion and barrier removal, the total CO_2 emission reduction will be 4.2 million tones.
Lao PDR	Off-grid Electrification Pilot Demonstration, a Component of the Laos	11/97	World Bank	$0.744	$2.117	This project is designed to encourage integration of renewable energy into the government's national electrification program, and to respond to Operational Program No.6, promoting adoption of renewable energy by removing barriers and reducing implementation costs. The

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	Southern Provinces Rural Electrification					pilot renewable energy schemes include six micro-hydro installations and 20 solar battery charging stations
Latvia	Solid Waste Management and Landfill Gas Recovery	3/1/97	World Bank	$5.120	$25.000	To harness methane for electricity production that otherwise would have been emitted to the atmosphere, as well as to assist the management of solid waste around Riga, the project will remedy the existing Getlini landfill in Riga, install an advanced energy-cell technology for enhanced degradation of biodegradable waste, and collect landfill gas and use it for power generation. In addition, the project will establish a sorting line for separation of recyclable materials, and provide technical assistance for the overall system.
Lesotho	Climate Change Enabling Activity	9/96	UNEP	$0.350	$0.350	Project provides support for the development of national GHG inventory, mitigation study, impact and vulnerability assessment, national mitigation and adaptation plans, and national communication.
Lithuania	Klaipeda Geothermal Demonstration	5/4/95	World Bank	$6.900	$18.020	This project helps to finance construction of a demonstration geothermal plant to provide hot water to the Klaipeda district heating system, as well as modifications to the heating system to render it compatible with geothermally heated water. It will reduce annual CO2 emissions by an estimated 56,000 tons, and reduce SO2, NOx and TPM emissions significantly too.
Malaysia	Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement Project	3/30/98	UNDP	$7.301	$19.928	About one quarter of the total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in Malaysia comes from manufacturing industries. Significant reductions in CO2 emissions can be effectuated by the efficient and rational use of energy in this sector. However, there are a number of barriers that hinder the implementation of energy efficiency and conservation efforts in the Malaysian context. This project aims to reduce such barriers and will contribute to the rational use and improved energy efficiency in Malaysian industries. In particular, capacity-building demonstration incentive schemes will be established to address inadequate information and perceived risk among industrial producers.
Mali	Household Energy	12/1/92	World Bank	$2.500	$11.100	The project addresses both the demand for and supply of household energy in a country where people depend heavily on environmentally-damaging woodfuels. Consumption of these fuels will be reduced by promoting the use of more efficient stoves and through substituting woodfuels with kerosene and bottled gas through technical assistance and credit to manufacturers and marketers. In parallel, forest planning and management will be strengthened through training and technical assistance.
Mauritania	Decentralized wind electric power for social and economic development (Alizes Electriques)	12/92	UNDP	$2.300	$2.300	The project will work to establish a successful replicable, widely-used mechanism for sustainable diffusion and support of small-scale decentralized wind electric power generation units as a form of pre-electrification to support investments in social and economic development in rural and semi-rural Mauritania. The approach includes (1) determination of the needs, markets, and opportunities for use of small-scale wind electric technologies in

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						the rural sector, (2) establishment of technical, financial, and institutional mechanisms for private sector-based introduction and sustainable diffusion of these technologies, and (3) implementation of an effective program of wind electric applications.
Mauritius	Sugar Bio-Energy Technology	5/1/91	World Bank	$3.300	$55.100	Development and testing of technologies for gathering, storing and using sugar cane tops, leaves and residues as fuel to expand power generation by existing sugar mills. Assessing options for reducing the cost of bagasse transport and thereby also expanding its use as a generating fuel. Providing technical assistance to a Bagasse Energy Development Program coordinated by the Mauritius Sugar Authority which will develop a program to tap the long-term potential of power generation from sugar cane waste.
Mexico	High Efficiency Lighting Pilot	12/1/91	World Bank	$10.000	$23.000	The project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as local environmental contamination through the replacement of incandescent bulbs with fluorescent light bulbs in two major markets: Guadalajara and Monterrey. Project will also work to increase institutional capacity for technological change and energy conservation, and strengthen the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) and its capacity to practice demand side management on a sustainable basis.
Morocco	Repowering of Power Plant	12/1/92	World Bank	$6.000	$45.700	Repowering of an existing plant with a second generation advanced combustion turbine, together with improvements in the quality of the materials and enhancement of the scheme's performance in the power generating system of Morocco. Close monitoring of the project's impact and careful analysis of the findings will help determine its wider applicability for use throughout the country.
Pakistan	Fuel Efficiency in the Road Transport Sector	5/92	UNDP	$7.000	$7.000	Project seeks to reduce emissions through improving vehicle fuel efficiency and urban infrastructure, based on well-known methods which Pakistan does not currently have capacity to implement. Builds capacity of officials to review transport options, expands pilot project to tune-up urban vehicles, evaluates ongoing programs, and develops options with regard to technology transfer, regulations and pricing.
Pakistan	Waste-to-Energy Lahore Landfill Gas Recovery and Use	4/1/92	World Bank	$10.000	$25.000	Design and construction of a privately-managed power station fueled by methane gas that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere, collected from an urban landfill. This project will transfer a technology developed and proven in wealthy countries to a developing country and test the feasibility of its application in that setting.
Peru	Technical Assistance to the Centre for Energy Conservation	12/91	UNDP	$0.900	$0.900	Project enables Peruvian NGO to become fully-functioning regional training centre which, among other activities, will develop program of emission control for Lima. Emissions control workshops and study tours will build upon energy audits and efficiency demonstrations already conducted successfully.
Peru	Photovoltaic-based	3/30/98	UNDP	$3.955	$9.181	The objective of the proposed project is to assist the Government of Peru in removing barriers

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	Rural Electrification in Peru					to sustainable rural electrification using photovoltaic (PV) technology in remote rural areas, thereby reducing the long-term growth of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The project will demonstrate the viability of establishing micro enterprises to sell, maintain and operate the PV systems, as well as create incentives for increased public and private sector investment in photovoltaic-based rural electrification.
Philippines	Leyte-Luzon Geothermal	5/1/91	World Bank	$30.000	$1,333.600	Project seeks to assist in meeting the rapidly increasing demand for electrical power using technology that substantially reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The National Power Corporation (NPC) components of the project include the interconnection of electrical power systems of Leyte and Luzon Islands and the strengthening of the environmental and social engineering departments of NPC. The Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) components of the project include the construction and operation of a 440 MW geothermal electric generation plant under a BOT contract, reinjection of waste gases to further reduce GHG emissions, and connection of the power station to the national grid.
Poland	Coal-to-Gas Project	12/1/91	World Bank	$25.000	$48.320	The project expects to demonstrate interfuel substitution and technological innovation as a means of reducing CO2 emissions. GEF funds will be used to extend coal-to-gas conversions to medium-size boilers whose owners could not achieve acceptable financial rates of return without concessional financing.
Poland	Efficient Lighting Project (PELP)	12/1/94	World Bank/IFC	$5.000	$5.000	Through the IFC, direct subsidies have been competitively awarded to domestic manufacturers of qualified compact fluorescent lighting (CFLs). Manufacturers and wholesalers will be required to pass on full savings on to retailers, who will apply a standard percentage-based mark-up, passing savings on to consumers. This has sparked demand for CFLs in Poland, demonstrating the financial and commercial benefits of energy-efficient lighting and resulting in large power savings and reduced emissions from coal-fired generation plants.
Romania	Capacity Building for GHG Emission Reduction through Energy Efficiency-Romania	10/95	UNDP	$2.268	$2.268	The overall objective of this project is to assist Romania in reducing the long-term growth of GHG emissions from heat and power generation plants and from consumption of fossil fuel sources in the main sectors of energy demand. The project will assist in developing self-sustaining national capability for the continuous improvement of energy efficiency. This objective is in line with the national strategy proposed by the Government for the reduction of GHG emissions. It is also consistent with the Government policies to improve energy efficiency, sustain economic development and the move towards a market-oriented economy.
Russian Federation	Capacity Building to Reduce Key Barriers to Energy Efficiency in	10/96	UNDP	$2.980	$5.590	The proposal addresses three key activities that represent the greatest opportunities for energy efficiency improvement and energy saving in heat supply and consumption in the city of Vladimir: institutional changes that create incentives (where none now exist) for greater

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Country	Project Name	Entry [1] into WP	GEF IA	GEF[2] Allocation	Total[2] Costs	Project Description
	Russian Residential Buildings and Heat Supply.					energy efficiency and energy conservation in existing distribution and end-use infrastructure; greater penetration of autonomous sources of heat; and the capacity to analyze the financial and economic aspects and feasibility of capital investment projects for commercial and multi-lateral financing.
Russian Federation	Greenhouse Gas Reduction	12/1/92	World Bank	$3.200	$73.200	This project will develop analytical techniques for identifying and quantifying the principal sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the production, transport and utilization of natural gas. It will also develop methodologies for ranking the most cost-effective projects for reducing GHG emissions, define the criteria for assessing eligibility and incremental costs, and strengthen the institutional structures and the technical capabilities required to apply the techniques in planning and implementation.
Senegal	Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management	4/1/96	World Bank	$4.700	$19.900	Participatory, community-forest sustainable management systems in a 300,000 ha zone surrounding Niokolo-Koba National Park will be phased in over a 7-year period with the primary objectives of carbon sequestration and local income enhancement, and secondary biodiversity conservation benefits. A parallel, demand management and fuel substitution component, to be executed with the private sector and NGOs, will promote substitution of kerosene and liquid petroleum gas for charcoal, and will disseminate efficient charcoal stoves.
Sri Lanka	Renewable Energy and Capacity Building	4/96	UNDP	$1.514	$1.514	The objective of this project is to remove barriers to the expanded and sustainable utilization of renewable energy in Sri Lanka. The project will facilitate and accelerate the use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures in Sri Lanka thus reducing the need for additional fossil fuel thermal power stations and greenhouse gas (GHG) production (i.e., carbon dioxide) associated with fossil fuel power stations and the decentralized use of kerosene and woodfuel.
Sri Lanka	Energy Services Delivery	4/1/96	World Bank	$5.900	$55.300	This project will encourage participation of the private sector, NGOs and cooperatives in the provision grid and off-grid energy services, and strengthen the public and private institutional capacity to deliver energy services through renewable energy technologies and demand-side management (DSM). Its specific components will be (a) a private sector renewable energy fund to support pre-grid, PV electrification, mini-hydro schemes and other renewable energy sources; (b) a pilot grid-connected wind farm (3MW); and (c) technical assistance for the use of renewable energy in residential and commercial sectors, for the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) to prepare a DSM action plan and a National Renewable Energy Strategy, for CEB to facilitate small private power investments and pre-electrification, and for management of the renewable energy fund.
Sudan	Community Based	12/92	UNDP	$1.500	$1.500	Carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation in region where drought and overgrazing

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	Rangeland Rehabilitation for Carbon Sequestration					have had drastic effects. Project develops and implements community-based land use and range management master plans, revegetates economically-sensitive areas, and tests several new techniques to rehabilitate rangeland.
Syrian Arab Republic	Supply-Side Efficiency and Energy Conservation and Planning	10/96	UNDP	$4.070	$4.070	This project has two components. First: supply-side intervention where the Government rehabilitates an old power plant so that GEF can implement efficiency control measures and maintenance management measures that would sustain a higher degree of thermal efficiency and high levels of availability. The second component has two parts: (a) industrial demand side management where energy service companies conduct energy audits and make recommendations, e.g. retrofitting; and (b) integrated resource planning where the country would do exercises in integrated resource planning that would recommend optimum mixes of renewables, i.e., conventional sources and energy conservation and demand-side management.
Tanzania	Electricity, fuel and fertilizer from municipal and industrial waste in Tanzania: a biogas plant for Africa	5/93	UNDP	$2.500	$3.985	Project establishes Africa's first large-scale biogas plant, converting methane produced by municipal waste into energy. With increased indigenous interest and capacity resulting from project, plant is to operate as independent profit centre capable of reinvesting profits in replication.
Thailand	Promotion of Electricity Energy Efficiency	12/91	World Bank	$9.500	$189.000	Project comprises a five year demand side management plan, which seeks to build institutional capability in the Thai electric power sector and throughout the economy. Will pursue policies and actions leading to the development, manufacturing, and adoption of energy efficient equipment and processes. Project will demonstrate potential savings, both financial and environmental, from reducing the use of fossil fuels for electricity production and will demonstrate the potential of the electric power sector to achieve these savings.
Tunisia	Barrier Removal to Encourage and Secure Market Transformation and Labeling of Refrigerators	3/26/98	UNDP	$0.750	$1.986	In addressing institutional, technical, information, capacity and market barriers, the project would ensure that energy efficiency and consumption labels are developed and adopted by all local refrigerator manufacturers (who supply 95% of the Tunisian market needs), thereby guaranteeing consumer awareness of the consumption and economic perspective of purchasing any potential unit. The project will also ensure an effective testing, monitoring and enforcement capacity in the country to achieve compliance with labeling standards and requirements. The economic, technological and environmental implications of labeling make it a major action in the implementation of Tunisian policy aiming at sustainable development. Furthermore, critical barrier removal activities will also serve to activate market forces and promote Market Transformation to more efficient models. At the same time, the project will ensure that local manufacturers are able to join market development and comply with labeling

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						criteria and future binding standards that limit consumption. Such standards are expected to be issued around the year 2005.
Tunisia	Experimental Validation of Building Codes and Removal of Barriers to their Adoption	6/23/98	UNDP	$4.360	$8.130	Tunisia's Agency for Energy Management (AME) has estimated that total energy consumption in Tunisia will increase from 4.3 Mtoe in 1996 to 14.2 Mtoe in 2020. Due to a shift in sectorial demand, the service and residential sectors will together represent the largest energy consumer by 2020, the main source of increased energy demand being the building sector. The Government of Tunisia has therefore decided to adopt regulatory measures introducing energy efficient building standards for new buildings. This process will begin with minimum standards to be introduced in 1999, culminating in the endorsement and adoption of maximum standards by the Government of Tunisia by the year 2002. For significant energy savings to be achieved, it is essential that the regulatory measures introducing maximum standards be adopted. At the present time, a certain number of critical barriers exist which could prevent or indefinitely postpone their adoption. Through the proposed project, an Experimental Validation Process - EVP accompanied by targeted barrier removal activities will be carried out between 1999 and 2002 to validate already developed energy efficiency codes and ensure their adoption as standards. Without such validation and barrier removal, it will not be possible for the Government of Tunisia to adopt the regulatory measures to impose the standards.
Tunisia	Solar Water Heating	5/1/93	World Bank	$4.000	$20.900	The project will promote the commercialization of solar water heating technology in the residential and tertiary sectors by conditioning the market for sustained penetration of the technology as a least-cost alternative under competitive market conditions.
Uganda	Uganda photovoltaic pilot project (PV) for rural electrification	10/95	UNDP	$1.756	$3.556	The Government of Uganda is committed to addressing the energy needs of the majority of its citizens who live in the rural areas. To achieve the objectives, the project strategy will be to establish programmatic and/or commercial linkages between local industry/importers, banking institutions, NGOs/cooperatives, training institutions, and Government agencies through the financing, design, installation and maintenance of at least 840 household and 4 community-based PV systems in 4 trading centers on a pilot basis. The project will test the effectiveness of several models of financing mechanisms which have succeeded in other countries to induce demand for PV technology.
Ukraine	Coalbed Methane Recovery	3/30/98	World Bank	$6.200	$17.400	The project's objectives are to: (a) reduce emissions of greenhouse gases which are a byproduct of Ukraine's mining sector; (b) increase resource recovery and promote the commercial extraction of coalbed methane; and (c) help increase the productivity and safety of Ukraine's underground coal mines. The project has two components; the Mining component will undertake underground extraction of methane, and the second component will support the creation of a coalbed methane company which will carry out field tests to

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						verify the commercial potential of surface gas extraction.
Zimbabwe	Photovoltaics for household and community use	5/91	UNDP	$7.000	$7.000	Project expands rural use of photovoltaics (PV) while assessing the technology and approaches to its promotion, providing a model for other African countries' efforts at off-grid electrification. Includes efforts to develop indigenous PV businesses, cooperation with national utility, and analysis of national policies including import duties.
			Projects Total	$703.238	$5,120.621	
			Grand Total	**$776.225**	**$5,201.173**	

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